ENORMOUS DEFELOPMENT OF THE JAPANESE PRODUCT.

fis Effect in Our Own Markets and in Compatition with the Product of American Carpet Luous-How the Japunese Russ Are Made-thildren to the Workshops-Wages and Cost of Production.

SAKAYE, Japan, April 26, 1896.—The last American mail brought me a letter from a friend in Philadelphia which contained the

"Very little attention has been given to a consideration of the competition which American rug and carpet manufacturers are meeting from the Japanese manufacture of Jute and hemp rugs. As you know, jute and hemp rugs of Japanese manufacture have been sent to this country in enormous quantities during the last three or four years, and at prices which have very seriously affected the trade in American carpets of the cheaper grades. I think it would of very great interest to many of our manufacturers if you could give them some definite detailed information about the carpet and rug industry of Japan, and what may be expected from it in future."

Turning to the export tables, I found that five years ago the export of rugs and mate was small in the aggregate, not over \$250,000 or \$300,000 (silver). In 1893 it suddenly pecama important and increased as follows:

Silver Pollars. When it is remembered that over \$4,000,000

worth of this carneting and matting goes to the United States, it is natural that American manufacturers of carpets, matting, and rugs should desire to have definite information as to the probable future of the trade. The sent of the rue industry is near Osaka. A ride by train of less than an hour from the great manufacturing centre of Japan brought me to Sakaye, a manufacturing city of 50,000 inhabitants.

Long before Sakaye rugs were invented, to the annoyance of American manufacturers, Sakave was famous for its tea houses along the beach, its cosmetic powders, its hardware, and the brick : a curious combination, to be sure for excepting that the fascinating geisha girls of the tea houses seem freely to natropize Sathe appearance of the houses, the hotels, or the people that they stood much by either hardware, brick, or rugs. The houses are of wood. the floors are bare or covered with Japanese straw mate, and the fruitless skirmish two pretty maids at the Sakaye Inn made to secure a knife and fork that I might eat my dinner in comfort, did not indicate that Sakaye excelled much in table hardware.
Crossing the bridge from the station, half the

people we met seemed to have gone stark mad on the subject of blankets. The Japanese have begun to manufacture woollen blankets, some of which are dyed bright red and others bright green. The jinrikisha men adore these blankets and so do the people from the country. The day was chilly and a drizzly rain failing. In the vicinity of the depot and the main business streets men and women, on high wooden clogs and wrapped in these gorgeous blankets, greeted us with an inquiring look. Turning from the principal street to the streets given over to rug making and other pursuits. Sakaye looked very much like a deserted village. All the population was indoors, busy at the loom and in the hundred other small occupations which I afterward found carried on in this interesting old town, for Sagaye has been a manufacturing town for centuries.

This entire day was spent with Sakaye rug dealers, and with the men, women, and little children who make them. In the morning, accompanied by one of the largest New York dealers in these rurs, and also by the head of one of the oldest English commission firms in Kobe, I visited the principal warehouses and had an opportunity of inspecting the new rugs which will be put upon the market this fall. They are certainly making a great variety of these russ in Sakaye and the surrounding district. Here you find the light blue and gray cotton rug: the Oriental hempen rugs in dark red, purple brown, and in the sombre hues peculiar to Persian rugs. Here, too, are made in smaller quantities rugs of raw silk, of hair of cattle, of wool, and of rags.

The size of these rugs takes as wide range as he pattern and material. Measured in Japanese mats, they range from one mat in size to forty-eight mats, or, say, rugs of twenty-five by fifty feet, as the Japanese mat measures the orthodox three by six. The "godowns" warehouses of Sakaye seem literally weighed down with these russ. In one place, where my friends requested me to select a few hundred of the most attractive patterns for the American market, fully twenty coolies were at once set to work, and bundles of rugs literally came in from all directions. The prices and qualities

work, and bundles of rugs literally came in from all directions. The prices and qualities took leaps from as low as five sen (2½ cents) per square foot to 20 and 25 sen (10 to 1½) cents) for the best quality. The power qualities seem of little account. You could almost count the twisted hempen threads. They were really ugly. The design in such rugs is not woven, but impressed or dyed in. The quality, as a rule, increases with the number of woof threads, some woven-out designs reaching as high as six hundred threads in the squace of six feet.

I found that Sakaye gave some attention to cotton rugs, which are made in the same way, only coarser cutton yarn is used instead of hemp. There are no large factories here, but the business seems to be organized by brokers, who furnish the material and comoine brokerage and wholesale dealing. In 1894, owing to the appreciation of the price of the raw material and sis the waters of the hands, the market for these rus rose by about 16 sen or 8 cents per piece. The average price ner piece sent abroad (taking large and small together) is 2,08 yen or a trifle over \$1 in poid. Hempen rugs of the better quality sell here for 10 and 11 sen (8 to 5½ cents) per aquare foot. The price this year for a fairly good grade is 7½ sen, or, allowing for present rate of exchange, any about 4 cents per square foot. The makes arg, say 12 by 12, come to \$5.76, which seems to me a low price. Here we have a fairly good rug, made, as I shall presently show, practically by the dexterous labor of Jaranese fingers. The estimates of cost of production which have made are based on those of this, the largest district, and will not differ inuch elsewhere. The following figures show the cost of production of one mat size of hompen rugs. The cost of cotton rugs is about the same:

Rempen threads for figuring out pat-.40 .07% .10 .07% .20 .03% .87% Bold at ...... 2.410 01.21% .84

The above list of prices I should think reaconside. If the estimate herewith given as to
cost is correct, the retail dealers here seem to
cost is correct, the retail dealers here seem to
charge, after baying duty, freignt, commissions,
accabout double the actual cost of production
at Saksye. A Jananese mat represents rather
more than two equares pards, so we have these
buts produced here at a profit for less than
fity cents per yard, the prine paid in the United
state for the cheanest and poorest quality of
safes it will be interesting to learn how it is
possible for the Japanese to produce a handmade article of great durability at a cost less
than the cheapest carpets made in enormous
quantities by its aid of the latest, the most ingenious, and the most rapid machinery. Constities by the sid of 'the latest, the most ingenious, and the most rapid machinery.
It is smith the difference in the cost of living and in the environments of the workman.
Let out American carpet manufacturers in New York and Philadelphia and New Jersey do it le containing for themselves. Let them inform the readers of This Nun what they could do! they could employ in their factories for twelve and four teen hours every day a pair by extremely late hands and pay for those long increasant hours of lateor the sum of one American cant. I us not mean chuthly, rosy, lat, mischievols ingers, that twist tiny hempen threads

around the cotton warp so quick that the sharpest eye cannot follow the movement. Fingers
and hands that belong to stunted children, who,
from the standpoint of Europeans and Americans would eeem to be three or four years old.
I was assured, however, that they were seven.
Grant that those little Bakaye rug weavers
were seven, and what a spectacle it was to see
them kneeling, sometimes on boards, sometimes
on a dirty catton cushion on the bare earth of
the weaving shed, in front of the mighty looms,
which were slowly unfolding the richly colored
designs for rogs, soon to find their way into
American homes. The threads are all put in by
hand, and each loom is attended by two or three
children, one or two lads or girls, and a man or
woman who keeps watch of the design. The
children are taught a little song or chorus for
each pattern, and in this way they keep track of
the number and color of the threads.

Poor little mites, I shall never forget how
they looked in the first of these shops I entered,
and how uncanny the singing sounded, accompanied as it was with the rapid movement of
the fingers as the woof was twisied around the
warp. I shall never see a Sakaye rug again
without thinking of the children who sing the
monotonous song of the design throughout the
day, in these damp noisome sheds on the Hay of
Osaka. They are such yellow, worn, wan-looking little creatures, and the wonder is that the
humans Government of Japan does not stop the
whole business. I have already ventilated this
outrageous system of employing children in one
of the leading Japanese periodicals, with the
satisfactory result of knowing that the sanitary
authorities of the Osaka prefecture will at once
take the matter up.

It is only possible to manufacture mats and

of the leading Japanese periodicals, with the satisfactory result of knowing that the sanitary authorities of the Oaska prefecture will at once take the matter up.

It is only possible to manufacture mats and rugs of this description at the price and in the manner herein named, when wages and cost of living are as we find them in a country like Japan. One pair of busy skilful hands, even if they are small, and even if the body they belong to is emaciated and small and yellow, and the face wizened and anxious, will twist many hempen threads in twelve steady hours' work. The song of the Sakaye rug makers is, indeed, a weary and never-ceasing one, but the end of it is like the song of the shirt, the world gets rugs, and ro cheap. Yes, as cheap as human happiness and human life in this part of the world. With hands like these, price one and two cents per day; with stronger and more steady hands for five cents per day, and skilled mechanics capable of supervising one of these beautiful rugs from start to finish at from ten to fitten cents per day, perhaps our American producer might be willing to look with equanimity even upon Japanese competition. Let him figure it out for himself. It is my duty to give the facts impartially, just as I find them, and this I have done. And now a word about the technical side of this industry. The manufacture of Sakaye rugs dates from 1831, when a thread merchant of Sakaye named Fujimoto Sozayemon produced, on the model of what were valied Sagara rugs, a product of Naboshima. Hizen, and a Chinese carpet, a sort of rug. The family of Fujimoto, the originator of the rugs, enjoys the widest reputation in connection with this industry. The present head of the family, a grandson of the inventor, still carrying on the but inces very extensively. It was he who first tried foreign export in 1878 to America and Chinese carpet, a sort of rug. The family of export increased. The rugs of wyen-out designs is obtained from the old hempen sack, but when the supply is scarce the weavers are obliged

sack is united with one woof constituted by ordinary spun hemp.

For woven out designs the threads that are to constitute the body of the rugs and are to figure out designs are woven in between two woofs liateral threads), and their ends are cut into autiable length with actsors, and then held together firmly by the strong plying shuttle. The rugs with impressed patterns are woven in the same way as velvet and the patterns are impressed upon them. pressed upon them.
The rugs of woven-out patterns are woven at

The rugs of woven-out patterns are woven at the rate of one mat size per day by three mechanics. Their daily wages, I find, range from two sen (one American cent to 30 sen (15 cents) per day. Pattern men are generally engaged by prokers, and their wages, when at a fixed salary, are 4 to 5 year (\$2 to \$2.50) per month, but when they are paid by the day the sum varies from 15 to 80 sen (5 to 40 cents).

There are in Osaka prefecture thirty-one wholesale dealers, and for foreign export the greater part of the goods is sold out to resident merchants in Kobe. Since the export of the goods was commenced, about eighteen years ago, the quantity sent abroad has steadily increased by as much as 40, 50, or even 80 per cent, each year, and the weavers have been therefore strictly on the watch against the deterioration of the quality of their product. In 1805, owing to the want of raw material, chiefly due to the excessive demand which the war made on hemp, and also to the interruption of the shipping facilities, the weavers were subject to severe times, and complaint was heard of the quality of the oods having deteriorated. This has seriously affected the process of the will be recovered sooner or later.

Several improvements have been accomplished in the process of weaving. For instance, whereas at first ordinary acissors were used for cutting of the ends of the threads woven in to figure out the patterns, scissors of crooked shape have since been invented. And while at first the abort threads for figuring out patterns were cut into lengths of one inch or ac, subsequently

have since been invented. And while at first the abort threads for figuring out patterns were cut into lengths of one inch or so, subsequently the threads were left in longer lengths, so that the waste might be lessened as much as possible. Similar improvement has been accomplished with respect to looms, whose breadth was formerly about one ken (about two yards) at most. Subsequently looms twice as wide and capable of turning out rugs of ten to twelve mais size have become very common, while the largest weaver of the place, Mr. Fujimoto, has constructed looms four ken wide eight yards) that can turn out rugs of from twelve to fifty mats size.

mats size.

The principal seats of the manufacture of rugs, besides Sakaye, are the two adjoining counties in Osaka Fu, while in Hyogo Ken a village called Hayastuda is best known. In Osaka Fu the quantity produced, value thereof, number of workshops, &c., in 1894, were as follows:

1,781 1,785,477 1,788,656 11,579 4,625 Product, mats 1
Value, yeu 1
Female hands
Maje hands

Sakaye gives more attention to the manufacture of cotton rugs, while Nishikibe county is chiefly engaged in that of hemben rugs. But the Fujimoto workshops are by far the largest establishment in Japan in connection with this industry, for the number of operatives employed is 1,374 males and 4,122 females, that is, about one-third of the whole number in Osaka Fu. In most of the other workshops the number of hands is less than 100. In the viliage near Kobe there were six weaving stands in 1894, employing 250 hands and working 127 stands of homs. The total output was 32,000 mats, worth 96,000 year. The total product in Hyogo Ken was 1,283 mats of cotton rugs, worth 6,076 year, and 36,093 mats of hemp rugs, worth 112,825 year. Besides cheapness, the Jananese rugs possess some other inherent excellencies, for, unlike the Torkish and Persian carpets, they are regular both in designs and finish of the edge.

HEABING REDUCED TO A NICETY. The Newly Invested Phonendoscope and

From the Lancet. The newly invented phonendoscope is de signed to be used by physicians and surgeons for detecting the presence of disease by sound. The instrument consists of a circular fla

uctal box or tympanum, having on its one surface two apertures for the attachment of the rubber ear tubes, while the other surface is formed by a thin disk which is readily thrown into vibration. The best results are obtained by simply applying this disk to the surface to be examined. By an ingenious contrivance a sec-ond disk can be superposed upon this one and a vuicanite rod attached to the former, so that the area of auscultation may be extremely circumscribed. The conduction of the sounds is only slightly diminished by the use of this rod, which thus combines the principle of the solid stethoscope with that of the tympanum. The roll furnished with the instrument is about The rol farnished with the instrument is about two inches in length, but it is stated that there are other rods of various lengths to enable the "phonendoscopist" to receive sound vibrations from the Batural cavities which communicate with the exterior of the body. Altogether we consider the instrument highly ingenious, carefully and compactly constructed, useful as an aid to auscultation, and vet not likely to entirely supersede the use of the stethoscope. It may also be found merul in class demonstration, since it would be casy by means of branched tubes to enable several persons to lists at the same time.

inhes to enable several persons to listen at the same time.

The instrument would be particularly useful for the following purposes: 1. The sound of the respiratory organs, of the circulation of the blood, and of the digestive organs in the healthy body as well as in the sick subject. 2. The sounds made by the muscles, foliats, and hones.

The sound of the can'llary circulation. 4. The slightest sounds produced in any diseased condition of the body; hence it is possible to draw on the body dimensions, the position of any alteration in the position of the various organs and of the fluids which have gathered in the most important cavities in the body. 5. The sounds in the sys, the ear, the bladder, the stomach, and the intestines.

A GEORGIA VANKEE TOWN. CHANGES IN THE FOREST WHERE

JEFF DAVIS WAS CAPTURED. Ennkeen Swept the Pine Trees Away With a Mawmill and Are New Raising Penches Near the Mistoric Spot-A

Georgia Planter on Cotton Balsing-Sait Was Valuable in War Times, TIFTON, Ga., July 8 .- It is a trifle more than thirty-one years since half the people of the North were taking down their maps and looking for Irwinsville and Irwin county, Georgia, The little town in the midst of a great pine forest had slumbered for twenty or thirty years, and suddenly its name was in everybody's mouth. Several hours before daylight on May 10, 1865, a small party of Federal troops surrounded a little camp on the bank of a stream in Irwin county, near Irwinsville, and remained quiet till the sun rose. Then th y advanced and captured the camp and its occupants, and within twenty-four hours nearly every American had heard of Irwinsville; for the chief figure in the captured camp was Jef-

ferson Davis. Few of the people who then found Irwinsville on the map had any idea, it is reasonable to believe, of the tremendous and almost trackless pine forest in the midst of which Davis was taken. The "Abbeville road" figured in accounts of the capture, for the furitive and his party followed it for some distance; but a Northern man would hardly have recognized it as a road. The wagon track that runs out to a Northern wood lot was its exact counterpart, and to this day it is necessary to nail signboards to the trees to assure travellers

Davis had been travelling for some days through the great pine forest, which looks like a safe refuge for a fugitive, but is in fact a trap in which anybody can easily be caught. He was working southward; and if fate and the bluecoats had let him continue to the very shore of the Gulf, he would still have been in the forest, and few clearings would have bothered him on the way. One more short day's journey, twelve miles, would have brought ilm to the part of the forest in which this town now stands. But there was no Tifton here

journey, twelve miles, would have brought aim to the part of the forest in which this town now stands. But there was no Tifton here then; for the Georgia to which Davis sted in '65 was a different place from the Georgia of '96. Tifton is such a pure Yankee town that they say salt codish can be caught in the With-lacoochee River, two or three miles away. Everytod: in it, except a faw families from the West. comes from New England. It would have been a bad place for Jeff Davis to take refuge in if it had been here in those days. The story may be true of the native Georgian who opened a store here and raised a tuft of beard under his chin, cultivated every New England mannerism that he had ever heard of, and passed himself off for a real Yankee. But one day he forgot himself and, after cutting a chew of tobacco, wheel the knife blade on the sole of his boot.

"You're no Yankee," said a cracker, who happened to be passing through. "I reckon you was foaled in Georgy." "alsh" said the storekeeper; "for God's sake don't mention it; you'll ruin my trade." Mystic, in Connecticut, is the father of Tifton, and it has no reason to be ashamed of its child. When you ask a man here how far it is to Thomasville, he is very likely not to know, but ask him how far it is from Mystic to Noank, and he tells you on the suct. Information about New London, East Lyme, and "down Stunnington way" can be had on any street corner. This is all because it was a Mystic man who bilazed his way into this part of the pine woods and settled here. About ten year, after Mr. Davis stopped meandering through the forest and went up to Fortress Monroe, Col. H. H. Tift of Mystic came here and built a sawmill. Every modern town in Georgia was started in this way.

The sawmili appears in the midst of the forest, and shantles for the workmen suring up faster than most new Georgia towns. Oil triends and neighbors in the North heard of the new place and moved here. bringing some capital with them. W. O. Tift subsequently joined Col. Tift in the enterprise, a

the slave system, and for another quarter of a rentury has been a pianter under the new order of things.

"Cotton raising," he says, in answer to a question, "is the Southern people's beau ideal; it is a mania, let the price be what it may. That accounts for he large quantity of cotton still raised at a loss. But the people are beginning to rid themselves of this old notion, for the average planter cannot afford to lose money every year. Lose money? Nearly every cotton grower is losing money at the present prices, except the very small planters, who do all their own work. You can easily see that they must lose, when I show you what it costs to produce a bale of cotton—509 pounds. You must begin with the fact that it takes three acres of land to make a bale of c tton. Of course, some land does much better than this, and any land does better if it is well fertilized and cultivated, but the general average throughout the State is three acres to the bale. So you have only to find the cost of cultivating one acre and multiply it by three, and you have the cust of a bale of cotton.

"Provided the land is cleared and fenced ready for use, the cost up to picking time is \$17 an acre. This includes the seed and the labor of a man and a nule, and \$4 for fertilizer. That makes \$51 for cultivating the three acres necessary to produce a bale. Then comes the nicking, at \$0 cents a hundred pounds. But it is not 500 pounds you must be pounds. You pay for picking the seeds as wall as the cotton, and when the 1,500 pounds of salable cotton. That is \$7.50 more, bringing the coet up to \$58.50, and to this you must add \$2 for ginning, barging, and

we do we treat them as such. I do not think the man that wrote this would care to have any of his immediate family subject to having a stranger pass a joke. A lady beamd the counter even though she has to earn her living is nevertheless, a lady. If this man doesn't want salespeople to speak to customers as though they were calling "cash," as he says, then lef the customer be particular and not ad-dress the as aspeople as though they were trash.

I trust this may meet the eye of the one that in-serted the article, and that hereafter he will think of the salespeople in a different light and not make himself so familiar with strangers. As for making friends of customers, we are particular whom we converse with as we cannot tell whom we are walt-

ties. That makes a bale of cotton cost \$00,50, the courth \$40, melting a net lost to the produce of \$30 a hale, "This is reckoning labor at \$10 a. Then, why do people so on raising count of a total produce of \$30 a hale, "This is reckoning labor at \$10 a. Then, why do people so on raising count of the country of the server of the server and it costs little more the care; and so mere to the acre; and it costs little more the care; they use more prefiliers, and so mere to the acre; and it costs little more the care; they use more prefiliers, and so mere to the acre; and it costs little more the care; they use more prefiliers, and so mere to the acre; and it costs little more the care; they use more prefiliers, and so mere to the acre; and it costs little more the care; they use more prefiliers, and so mere to the acre; and it costs little more the care of the control of the care of the car

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUS-1. Your references to the Reform Club and its sound-1 bey campaign of the past eighteen months reminds i. I followed the Reform Club literature with interest and read it with pr fit, frequently securing extra copies of its periodical pamphiet for distribution and

copies of its periodical pamphies for distribution and hes plug a file intact. Good day there came alone a number with a picture full. The picture represented the came alone in the came alone

MOBILIEADO OR MASON?

The Courage of Juan Allegue, Basque and Antonio Aldaya, Caban Muintto. Juan Allegue was a Basque, and though he had been in Cuba for more than five years, he was still a Basque to the backbone. New Englanders of Spain, the Basques, have been called thrifty, energetic, brave, they are a credit to

any country.

Matias had come to Cuba first, more than ter years ago, attracted to Constancia by the stories told by Iriate, who had returned to old Navarre with a fortune, earned during his twenty years stay in Cuba. Felipe had been the next to come, and he and Matias, as soon as they had saved snough money, had sent for their mother and Juan. They were all three good sons and hard workers. The elder brothers worked in the factory, but

Juan had always done field work, at first as an ordinary hand, and afterwards as Segundo or foreman. Two years ago, when the swamps at Santa Lucia had to be drained, he superintended the work; and day after day, from sunrise to sunset, wet to the skin, he worked away, encerful and active, doing his duty to "the house, When, last November, the tide of insurrection surged into the Villas, and the Marquis, who represented "the house," decided to arm a certain number of trusty men, Juan Allegue was one of the first to volunteer and ask for a gun As his record was good, and he knew how to manage men, he was enrolled as a mobilizade and placed in command of Guavines, with twenty other mobilizades as a garrison.

Guavines is a little cross-roads town of twenty or thirty houses. Juan Allegue's fort was a wooden house, surrounded by earthworks, a trench, and a barbed wire fence; it stood in the middle of the town. It was one of the most exposed positions, for the country beyond it was full of insurgents, and the maniqua, or thick woods, began just beyond it and continued until oat in the evergiades of Clenega. Hardly a night passed that the garrison did not exchange

shots with the enemy. Shortly after Christmas a part of the town was burned by the insurgents, who set fire to the outlying houses first, and compelled the townspeaple to set fire to their neighbors' houses ander threats of death if they refused. Juan Allegue had not fired on the mob visible at the blazing houses for fear of killing the women and children; but the fire troubled his mind, and thereafter at night he often led part of his

ladder, and the third man was still on top, when what they had feared happened. The chimnes was struck by lightning.

Aldaya was stunned for an instant, but speedily regaining his senses he saw that the man below him was unconscious, and clinging to the ladder by only one hand. He ran down the ladder, just in time to grasp his friend by the wrist as his flogers slipped from the round. There he stood, or rather cling, holding to the ladder with one hand, while with the other he held his unconscious friend, who swung to and fro like a pendulum. Help must come from helow; yet who would dare to mount the ladder, where certain death awaited one if the unconscious man should fail?"

But before any one could have climbed the ladder. Aldaya's grasp began to slip through his fingers. He could do nothing to gain a better hold; he could only hold on as long as possible, and then—

Suddenly it flashed through Aldaya's mind that there had been a third man on the chimner, He could not see him either below or above; so he clambered canfully up the ladder and there found him unconscious at the very

above: so he clambered mainfully up the ladder and there found him unconscious at the very edge of the chimney top. There Aldaya stayed with him until the storm was over: then, when he had recovered his senses, he took him down the ladder and brought him safely to the ground. The next morning both men returned to their work on the chimney.

Which man showed the greater courage, Juan Allegue, the Basque, or Antonio Aldaya, the Cuban mulatto?

Cuban mulatto?

THE OREGON FOR COMMISSION. the Is Now to Begin Her Active Sea Work -Strength of the Pacific Squadron, WASHINGTON, July 11.—During the coming

week the first-class battle ship Oregon will go into commission at Mare Island under the com-mand of Capt. H. L. Howison. The Oregon has about twenty tons overweight of machinery, which will cause the contractors to forfeit about \$8.500, according to the contract penalties. However, as she earned the speed premium of \$175,000, they will find that deduction very easy to bear. The Board of Inspection and Survey has pronounced the Oregon to be an excellent sea boat, stable, easily steered, powerful, and remarkably free from vibration, matter of the substitution of a few improper plates on a part of the protective deck has been easily arranged, and there was abundant evi-dence that this was done without the knowl-

dence that this was done without the knowledge of the shipbuilders. The regular plates have since been supplied.

On the Pacific coast, in home waters, we now have three effective armor-clads the Oregon, the Monterey, and the Monachook. We have also the mode in steel protected craisers Bailtoner. Philadelphia, Charleston, the gunhoust Bennington, Concord, and Petrel, and the old-timers Thetis and Ranger. This array is exclusive of the Adams. Alert, and Marion, belonging to the Pacific squadron, but on cruising duty as well, of course, as of vessels on the opposite side of the Pacific. Some of the ships named are under repair, but all can be made ready for service promptly, and it is not surprising to hear, accordingly, that a series of squadron exercises has been ordered for Admiral Bursee. Relatively, too, to its imperiance, the Pacific coast is just now better supplied with war vessels than the Atlantic, although this is partly due to the bringing home of several ships from the Asiatic commission for repairs.

To the Editon of The Sun-Nor: A visit to Liberty Island is apt, at this season of the year parsicularly, to be included in the linerary of many presides who come to New York, and it is a place not without interest to those who live her abouts, espe-gially to young children. The sail is a please in one, cially to you ig children. The sail is a pleas nt one, all the surrounding scenery better especially attractive. The purpose of this note is the riketise the manascement. In the first place, the local is evidently in charge of men who should be deplaced, or at the least sharply discriptant. It is often in a descriptly and uniterally condition, the men are uncount in their conduct, often indulying in horse play with a polyates to the horse at the landings, and the see and even foul mouthed in their language. In the presence of passengers. There is a general air or neglect about the whole affair, evidences of a perione ory interest entry, where all should be well managed, clean, bright, active, and polits.

CLOSED TO OUR CADETS.

PRIVILEGES AT FOREIGN NAVAL SCHOOLS WITHDRAWN.

Causes of the Returnt of England and France to Permit Graduates of Auspo-its to Take an Advanced Course in Naval Architecture at Their Schools, WASHINGTON, July 11.-For the last eixteen years the Government has been forced to send abroad for instruction those endets graduating from the Naval Academy who have been selected for appointment in the Construction Corps. There they have gone through an advanced course in naval architecture preparatory to becoming designers of the ships of the new navy. The duties of naval constructors call for special training in addition to that given at Annapolis, and for years, as no school in this country offered advantages equal to those of the best techical schools abroad, the navy has taken advantage of the courtesles extended by Great Britain and France, and has each year cons abroad from one to three cadets, who, after a two years' course in the higher branches of naval archicture, have received commissions as assistant naval constructors with the rank of junior For reasons which were not given, both Great

Britain and France recently gave this Govern-ment to understand unofficially that they no longer desired to educate our cadets, and that privileges heretofore extended might in future be rescinded. The truth of the whole matter is that American cadets have walked away with all the honors at these technical schools, and have thade men their seniors by several years jealous of their record and standing. Besides this there is no question that foreign Governments have been brought to regard this country as a coming naval power and one liable to rival the leading nations of Europe in not only the science of naval shipbuilding, but also in the armament and equipnent of its ships. For this reason Great Britain has looked with alarm on the naval inventive genius which has been displayed, especially in very recent years, in this country, and is no nger willing to extend its aid in assisting the authorities here in training officers in construction work. When the new navy was in its inships was first broached, it became apparent that American constructors brought up to build wooden vessels were not qualified by ed-

biasing houses for fear of killing the women and children; but the fire troubled his mind, and thereafter at night he often led part of his men on a reconnoitring expedition to prevent the content of t

where many others of the bisningents had caught him they would have hanged him.

But this is not a war story.
Some years ago the Marquis decided to increase the height of the tail chimney at the works, and Aldaya directed the work. One certain day in the middle of summer the chimney was practically finished. The scaffolding, both outside and inside, had been taken down, and only the narrow iron ladder set in the inside gave access to the top. The chimney was more than 200 feet high.

On the top were three men putting finishing touches to the work. Aldaya was one of them, and denly a terrific thander storm came un. Aldaya at once ordered the men down from the chimney, and they obeyed him gladly. One is man was a short distance down the ladder, and the third man was still on top, when what they had feared happened. The chimney was struck by lightning.

Aldaya was stunned for an instant, but the man below him was unconscious, and clinging to the ladder by only one hand. He ran down the ladder, light in the tograph is friend by the ladder, light in the tograph is friend by the ladder, light in the tograph is friend by the ladder, light in the tograph is friend by the ladder, light in the tograph is friend by the ladder, light in the tograph is friend by the ladder, light in the tograph is friend by the ladder, light in the tograph is friend by the ladder, light in the tograph is friend by the ladder, light in the tograph is friend by the ladder, light in the tograph is friend by the ladder, light in the light in the ladder of the ladder in the class of 185 at Almapolla, and is now assistant to the Chief Constructor of the navy, secured a record which was never equalled and has not yet been surpassed by any of his fellow countrymen. Cadets lightly any of his fellow countrymen. Cadets lightly the ladder is the ladder of the ladder is the ladder of the ladder is the ladder of the

Constructor of the navy, secured a record which was nover equalled such has not yet been surpassed by any of his fellow countrymen. Cadets Itolson, Tawresey, Ruhm, Stocker, and others all lead their classes and beat out men almost double their age.

The custom has been beretofore in selecting men for this education to take the leading men in each year's graduating class at Annapolis, although there have been occasions when the second and third men have also been chosen. The advantages of the Construction Corps are apparent to the cadets, and while many are not inclined to desert the line for a staff appointment, the attractions of a foreign course, and increased rank and ray immediately on graduating and life ashore, are inducements which but few refuse, all hough a cadet last year, after taking one-half the course, applied to be relieved and permitted to take his place again with his class in the line.

Secretary Herbert during his term has departed from the lines followed by his predecessors and has detailed two cadets for aspecial course in steam engineering, with a view to their being specially fitted for designing and building the powerful machinery required of the new shus. These men will not be appointed constructors, however, nor will they have any advantage over members of their own class educated for the eighneers, except the foreign course. Their rank and pay will be the same, although it is probable that they may be specially detailed to duty at Washington, after experience in the machinery rooms of the new ships, for consultation and work in planning engines for new vessels.

The time has arrived, it is believed by naval officers, when cadets intended for the Construction Corps should be sent to American technical schools and the consideration of foreign dovernaments in their studies, the remarkable averages have not been attained in some instances except at the searche of the cadets have invariably attained in our may describe a souther attained in some instances except and the continued from the

A Chinaman's Advertisement. This advertisement appears in a Staten Island paper. It is said to be the first ever published for a Chinaman in an American paper:

for a Chinaman in an American paper:

LAUSLEY NOTIFICATION.

I hereby notines to the public, that I claimed to be
the finest and the destent hand works on all kinds of
the finest and the destent hand works on all kinds of
to finest and the destent up in apperior manner and cleantiness every article what I done up
will be full satisfactions to your waters. If any
article not suitable to you, means return to me and
I will do them up again free of charge. I begyou
give me a trial at once. Goods will be called for and
delivered free of charge. Tamily washing at reasonaline price. Responsibility.

It has appeared regularly for some weeks. It has appeared regularly for some weeks, so it must pay Mr. Lee to keep it in the paper.